Precident would transmit to Congress a message, in case of non-action on the tanif question, reminding them that an Extra Session would be necessary, but

there is no truth in the reports.

Gen. Reseau, of Caban notoriety, has returned to Washington.

## XXXVth CONGRESS . . . Second Session.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1859.

SENATE.... Washington, Feb. 21, 1859.

The VICE-PRESIDENT and Mr. GREEN presented memorials from citizens of St. Louis praying for an Arsay Office there. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER wished the motion of Mr. Simmons to reconsider the vote by which the Consular and Diptomatic Appropriation bill was passed, considered at once, so that the bill might be finally passed.

Mr. SLIDELL took objection to Mr. Bright's amendment, which was on Saturday added to the bill, and showed that its effect would be to prevent the President from sending any cryoy on special business, which might become necessary in the case of Mexico and elsewhere.

which might become because he had elsewhere.

Mr. GWIN moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, as he considered the practice of moving to reconsider the Appropriation bills would be productive of serious embarrassment to the legitimate course

thusiness.
The VICE-PRESIDENT explained that Mr. Gwin's otion was in order, but its effect would be really to sy the motion on the table, liable to be called up at sy time during the session, and would therefore vir-nally suspend the operation of the bill. Mr. GWIN witherew his motion. Mr. SIMMONS again went at length into the ques-ion of exchanges.

tion of exchanges.

Mr. FOOT (Vt.) here attempted to bring up the Cuba bill, as several gentlemen on the Opposition side of the bouse were desirous to express their views

mpen it. His motion was lost.

The debate on the subject of exchanges was therefore continued by the same Senator as on Saturday, but chiefly by Mozers. SIMMONS (R. I.) and TRUMBULL (III) on one side, and Mr. TOOMBS (Ga.) on

the other.

Eventually, Mr. Simmons's amendment, to limit the

Eventually, Mr. Simmone's amendment, to limit the r te of exchange to ten per cent, was stricken ont, and the bill was passed, Mr. KING (N. Y.) demanding the Yeas and Nays, which resulted, Yeas, 25: Nays, 23.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER (Va.), the Army Appropriation bill from the House was read, and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Military Committee reported adversely on the application of James & Mills for Congress to purchase their Patent Safety Fose.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL (La.), the bill for the acquisition of Cuba was taken up.

Mr. MASON (Va.) offered an important amandment by way of a substitute for the bill, to the effect that Congress approves the policy of the Message of the Frendent respecting the propriety and ultimate necessity of acquiring Cuba; and that, without any committed as to future measures abould circumstances render such necessary, at present Congress confines itself to a declaration that the United States is prepared to receive the island whenever Spain will transfer it for a fair equivalent; and that the Government can never be neutral under any policy which would pared to receive the reland whenever spain will trader it for a fair equivalent; and that the Government can never be neutral under any policy which would sever Cuba from Spain in favor of any foreign power.

Mr. COLLAMER (Vt.) had the floor, and denied that an expansion of territory is a necessity of national growth; it depends on how much a nation may have already. Nations have grown for centuries, and increasing meable and power, without increasing

bave already. Nations have grown for centuries, and increased in wealth and power, without increasing their territory one inch. He confidered the policy of attaining country by conquest, or by unnecessary acquisition, as at variance with the whole framework of our Government—especially such country as does not border on our own, and which it would require a standing army to defend. This Cuban bill was based standing army to deferd. This Cuban bill was based on the idea of an indiscriminate verseity in our people for land—an assumption which he did not consider well founded. Mr. COLLAMER discussed elaborately the effect

Mr. COLLAMER discussed emborately the eneck which the acquisition of Cuba would have, with its low-priced slaves, which, he said, could be transported to Charleston at one dollar per head, thus stimulating instead of extinguishing the slave trade. He concluded by replying senatim to the various arguments adduced by the supporters of the bill.

Mr. MALLORY commenced a speech in favor of the acquisition of the island, but after he had proceeded some time, gave way for a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to take action on the amendments to the Army Appropriation bill as reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

By concurring in the amendments, the appropriations for the erection of barracks, birs of quarters, etc., were reduced to the extent of \$400,000, the regular applies of the quartermaster's department about were reduced to the extent of \$400,000, the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department about \$490,000, and, as between 4,000 and 5,000 animals are to be dispensed with, the transportation of the army, etc. \$494,000, and \$183,000 for other objects—including \$109,000 for the Springfield and Harpers' Ferry Armores, stricken out—making the total reduction \$1,473, 100, thus cutting down the appropriations for the Army to about \$14,050,000.

The House refused to strike out \$118,000 for the arsenals.

The Army bill was passed by 116 against 93.

The Army bill was passed by 110 against 35.
Mr. MILLSON (Va.), from the Committee on Commerce, asked leave to report a bill for the repeal of the Fishing Bounties act, to take effect after December next. Negatived—104 against 104, a two-thirds

ber next. Negatived—101 against 101, a vote being necessary.

Mr. COVODE (Pa.), from the Committee to investigate the accounts of Mr. Seaman, the late Superintendent of Public Printing, stated that Harry Connelly of Philadelphia, who came here as a witness, but refusing to remain, left here yesterday afternoon, and offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms to take the body of said Connelly wherever found, and bring him before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of its authority.

The SPEAKER stated the question to be on the

The SPEAKER stated the question to be on the motion of Mr. Phillips of Penssylvania, made last Monday, to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill to provide payment of outstanding Treasury motes, authorizing a loan of \$21,000,000 for six years, at not exceeding six per centum, and regulating and fixing the duties on imports and for other purposes.

Mr MORRILL (Vt.) intimated that he should, if the rules be suspended, like to offer his bill as a substitute.

Mr. PHILLIPS, in reply to a question by Mr. Sickles of New-York, said his intention was not to move to put the bill on the passage, but to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOUSTON (Als.) wished the further reading

of the bill dispensed with. It was the worst ever in-troduced. He had heard enough.

Mr. FLORENCE (Pa.) said the Clerk had better go on with the reading.

Mr. KELSEY (N. V.) said the reading of the bill

menced at his instance, and he wanted to hear clerk completed the reading, when the question

was taken on suspending rules, and decided in the neg-ative, 122 against 91, a two thirds vote being neces-

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Post-Office Appropria-tion bill.

Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) offered an amendment, authoriz-

Mail by any route they may select. He wanted to compel the Postmaster-General to execute the law as it stands. Two Members of this House had informed by the Postmaster-General to execute the law as it stands. Two Members of this House had informed by the Postmaster General to execute the law as him that the Postmaster General has a large body of land in Arkansas, and that this was the reason why the mail was made to take that course; besides, per-sonal and political considerations induced a movement in that direction with reference to the Pacific Railroad. Mr. REAGAN (Texas) opposed the amendment. The contract was made after great consideration. Several Cabinet meetings had been held, with all the

arguments for and against the several routes beforem. They were all considered with a view to the blic interests. The practicability of the route has en successfully tested; depots, etc., have been es-blished; and now it was proposed to disturb this satisfactory arrangement. Any one acquainted with the Postmaster-General knew he would not be consatisfactory arrangement. Any of would not be con-the Postmaster-General knew he would not be con-trolled by any such selfish or personal interest in the discharge of his duties. He knew nothing about the discharge of his duties. He knew nothing about the

Postmaster-General ewning lands in Arkansas; but if he did, the transmission of the mail could not be thereby affected.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN (Onio) offered an amendment providing that the advertisements of the mail routes in each State and Territory shall be published in two cases.

cach State and Territory shall be published in two newspapers only of the largest circulation in each. Adopted, with an additional provise that they shall not be selected in the same city or town.

Mr. COLFAX (Ind.) offered an amendment, which is adopted, giving the contract for printing the Post-Olice blanks to the lowest bidder.

Mr. OLIN (N. Y.) offered an amendment, which was adopted, that the contract for wrapping paper shall be given to the lowest bidder.

Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the Committee rose.

Recease till 7 o'clock for general debate.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Penn.) opposed the tariff of 7, and was in favor of its immediate repeal. He networsted protection, and showed its general beneficial effects.

Mr. HATCH (New-York) said that he in part represents

Mr. HATCH (New-York) said that he in part repre seated a State which is more largely interested in the inland commerce of the country than any other. Inland commerce had made her the shipper, factor and banker of the Union; and she had expended \$40,000,000 at the country than any other. in the construction of her canals -which he claimed

were national works, opening the inland commerce of the country to the world: that she paid into the na-ticual treasury over \$40,000,000 annually from the coltional treasury over \$40,000,000 annuary from the Cal-lection districts on the Atlantic coast, and from her lake districts over \$2,000,000 up to the year 1835 (the time of the ratification of the reciprocity treaty), against an expenditure of the General Government on her lake ports of less than \$900,000, and had herself expended over \$400,000 on these works. New-York had so largely contributed to the development of inland comheree, that she did not come here as a supplicant for ational favor, but demanded a further expenditure o increase still more those channels through which low so many important benefits. He alluded to the calargement of the Eric Canal, saying, in that con-ection, that the people were looking to the water lines in land any artistic as a recovery reliable and of inland navigation as a more certain, reliable and cheaper mode of transportation of products than rail-cosds, and less to be affected than the latter infinancial revulsions. He argued the constitutionality of appro-priations for harbor improvements, and was at a loss to distinguish the artificial line between the interior and exterior commerce; and alluded to the favorable and exterior commerce; and alluded to the favorable action of the Government on this subject under all the Presidents, conciding with the Administration of Mr. Fillmore. He claimed that the great North-west, by its numerous means of intercommunication and consequent effect on the general commerce, must become the conservative portion of the country, binding all sections in closer union. He urged the importance of encouraging and improving the water line of communication, especially in view of the fact, that the British Government is engaged in a gigantic rivalry in the North. Another consideration urged by Mr. Hatch was, that it was from the denser portions of the country that the greater amount of revenue was to be raised—consumption being at its maximum at the South, and at

greater amount to terminate was the South, and at the minimum in the North, therefore, these neglected sections of the country should receive some par-ial benefit in the improvement of their harbors and rivers, before their representatives shall be asked to yote for an increase of the tariff. He quoted nu-cerous statistics, and showed from official documents o vote for an increase of the tariff. He quoted nunerous statistics, and showed from official document st the commerce of the lakes in 1856 was, \$587, Mr. JACKSON (Ga.) obtained permission to print a

peach, defending the estimates of the Secretary of he Treasury, and his purchase of part of the indebt-dness of the country during the late revulsion. Mr. LAMAR (Miss) made a speech against spefie duties.
At 10 o'clock, only about a dozen members present, me of whom were waiting to deliver speeche

Adjourned.

Boston Items.
Boston, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.
The Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, the well known clergyman, died at his residence in South Boston to-day, aged about 70.
Can't Billion.

aged about 70.

Capt. Phillips, of the bark Goldfinch, at this port, from the coast of Africa, reports the sloop-of-war Dale to have sailed from Loango, Nov. 25, to cruise

The fire inquest on the burning of Russell's mechanal bakery, after a lengthy investigation, find, that e fire was kindled by an incendiary, well known ith the premises, but evidence fails to fasten the

with the premises, but evidence fails to fasten the guilt upon any party.

The anniversary of Washington's birth will be observed in this city to morrow very generally. The Legislature have adjourned over till Wedesday; banks and insurance offices will be closed, and all our daily newspapers will suspend publication until Wedenceday noon. Gov. Banks is to deliver an oration before the Mercantile Library Association. A great gathering of children in Fancuil Hall, a fine military display in the streets, and numerous balls, etc., in the evening, constitute the main programme of the celebration. The weather is clear to-day with very strong N. W. gale.

A Slaver.
Norrolk, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.
The bark Julia Dean, of Charleston, Capt. Hedland. with a cargo of rice, dry goods and rum, has arrived here in charge of Lieut. Braine of the Vincennes. She was taken as a slaver off Coast Castle,

## The Freshet in the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is now lifty-five feet deep, and it remains stationary.
No train went out on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to day. Passengers had to be taken to Aurora by boat.

Disaster to the Steamboat Trenton.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.
The steamboat Trenton, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, with the passengers of the 2 o'clock train from Philadelphia for New-York, sprang a leak when about three miles from this place, and put in at Totten's Landing, Staten Island. Her passengers were all landed in safety. The steamboat Transport has gone to her assistance, and will convey the passengers to New-York.

The Contr-House at Madison was partially destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock last night. Loss \$20,000. All the records and papers were saved. The building, when new, cost \$10,000.

Hannibal and Chicago Railroad. Chicage, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.
The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is completed, thus making an unbroken line of railroad from Chicago to Kansas, and which will be the easiest and most expeditions route to Pike's Peak. A deputation of the Chicago Board of Trade and Press left here on Saturday, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, to attend the formal opening of the road to-

Deaths of Distinguished Men.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.
The Hop. Horatio J. Snow died at Clifton Springer a Saturday night. on Saturday night.
Torosto, C. W., Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.
Mr. E. F. Whittemore, an eminent banker of this blace, died on Saturday night, after a short illness.

Weather Reports.

MONDAY

BALTIMORE—Clear and cool.

WASHINGTON—Cale W.N.W.; therm. 42°.

PETERSUCKG—Clear; therm. 43°.

NORFOLK—Clear; wind N.; therm. 45°.

WILMINGTON—Clear and cool.

AUGUSTA—Clear and cool.

CHARLESTON—Clear; wind N.W.; therm. 57°.

SAVANNAM—Clear; wind N.W.; therm. 44°.

MACON—Clear and cool. MACON—Clear and cool.

MONTGOMERY—Clear and cool.

LOWER PEACH—Therm. 5°; clear

FIRES -About 3 o'clock vesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the second floor of an oli rookery in the rear of No. 50 Worth street, but being discovered at an early moment, it was soon extinguished by the police, no alarm being given. Edward Turner, a young man, was apprehended on suspicion of setting fire to the premises, and locked up to await examina-

Last evening at 5] o'clock, a fire occurred on the third floor of the dwelling house No. 129 Hudson street, in consequence of the carelessness of a child of John Dunlevy playing with a lighted stick. Damage to the amount of \$100 was sustained before the fire was extinguished. The building is owned by Mr. Cornell, and is occupied by several families.

Two rival engine companies got isto a fight, but were eparated by the police.

At & o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in the welling-house of Mr. S. Wyndt, No. 99 West Twentyfourth street, causing about \$300 damage to the furniture and clothing. Insured for \$700 in the Rutger's Insurance Company. The building was damaged to the amount of \$100. During the temporary absence of Mrs. Wyndt, her little child lighted a piece of paper in the candle, and threw it upon the sofa, thus setting fire to the premises. A fireman, whose name we did not learn, rescued the little child at the risk of his

HEAVY ROBBERT.-Shortly after 8 o'clock last night, a fire occurred, but from what cause is unknown, in one of the apper bedrooms of the dwellinghouse No. 124 West Twenty-fifth street, occupied by Mr. G. A. De Fortois. The firemen soon extinguished the flames, and before damage exceeding \$25 had been ustained. During the confusion and excitement the premises were robbed of jewelry amounting in value to \$1,500. No clue to the thief has yet been obtained.

REPUBLICAN ELECTIONS.-Elections were held last night by the Republicans of the Sixth and Sixteenth Vards to settle differences as to representatives in the General Committees. The result was not known at midnight, except that the Jacques ticket in the Six teenth Ward was probably chosen.

MURDER.-In Bay City, Michigan, a few nights ago, a Hollander on opening the door of his house, was shot in the ride, receiving a wound from which he died the next morning. A man has been arrested on EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The more Eastern Counties of Pennsylvania-

Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Carbon, Luzerne, Susquebasens-are generally rugged, mountainous and predominantly sterile. Probably, less than one-fourth of the surface of the Counties above-ramed has ever been plowed, and less than half of it ever will be. What soil there is above the fixed rock is so filled with granite boulders of all sizes that it can never be profitably cultivated. Some portions of the Delaware, Susquehanna and their larger tributaries wind through valleys of rich, mellow soil, of which the famous Valley of Wyoming, in which are Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and some other thriving boroughs or villages, is by far the most considerable. At Milford, in Pike County, and at Stroudsburgh, in Monroe, the Delaware has a narrow selvage of generally good intervale; but at least threefourths of the superficies of these Counties are elevated from one to two thousand feet above the sealevel, often broken by deep ravines into lofty, rugged hills or low mountains, and thinly, unevenly covered with a great variety of trees and shrubbery. Pine was once the monarch of these wind-swept hills: but it has been hunted nearly to extermination, like the deer who formerly reposed benesth its shade. Agriculture in this mountain region is still in its lowest and rudest estate, being mainly confined to a scanty patch of vegetables beside each cabin with (sometimes) a sorry half acre or so of "mowing" behind it. The hay cut here must subsist the squatter's poor cow through the Winter; for the rest of the year, she has free pasturage over a wide range of gorge and mountain, where the exercise of foraging is so out of proportion to the amount of feed obtained that gout is impossible. These hills are cold and gusty, but the air that sweeps over them, the water that courses down their sides, are so pure and healthy, that epidemics are unknown, and the inhabitants have to drink more than their fair share of villainous bad whisky in order to get a chance to die at any reasonable age. Indeed, if this were not a capital country to emigrate from, it would soon become overpeopled by reason of its extreme salubrity. To cabbage a fine tree in some unoccupied tract of wilderness, work it into shingles, cart these down to New-Jersey or some village on the Delaware, and trade them off for grain or groceries, may possibly pay the diligent operator fifty cents per day; but then be realizes his earnings every week, instead of having to wait the slow growth of a crop; and he is never in danger of dying and leaving over fifty dollars' worth of his estate to be enjoyed by those who survive him. It is a great country, that mountain district of Eastern Pennsylvania, and in its proportion of whisky-jugs and Pro-Slavery Democrats to spelling-books and meat-barrels, can beat any

other section of the Free States. It will not always be thus. Gradually, a more industrious, energetic, thrifty class of settlers is working in at the less sterile and more inviting locations, and drawing others after them; tanneries are being set up at points where hemlock is abundant: and, ere many more years have elapsed, Sheep Husbandry will come in to possess and transform the entire region. These wild lands are held at \$1 to \$3 per acre; they are more easily cleared and fenced with wood or stone than any other on the continent; a good coat of Gypsum and a liberal seeding to Clover and other suitable Grasses will prepare them for Sheep: and, under proper husbandry, they will grow better and better pasture to the end of time. With both New-York and Philadelphia at hand for markets, and railroads skirting or piercing them on every side, these mountains are destined to produce finer Mutton than has yet been eaten in America, to enrich the producers, and to become covered with spacious barns and substantial, comfortable dwellings: while their lakes and streams will attract sportsmen from the cities, and their bracing breezes and magnificent prospects reward the visits of everincreasing thousands of Summer tourists. Even now, the Lackawanna Railroad, passing through the Delaware Water-Gap and over Pocono Mountain, to Scranton and Great Bend, affords some of the grandest and most inspiring prospects to be seen in

Behind this rocky barrier, however-in the valleys of the Susquehanna, the Lehigh and the Schuylkill-spreads a far different region; one diversified, indeed, by hills and low mountains, but filled with broad and fruitful vales also-a region whose ridges are in good part of Limestone, while its hillocks are rich in Iron and its valleys underlaid with Coal-a region of mines, of furnaces, of production. of thrift-a region which has been vocal with the hum of prosperous industry and so shall be again.

We looked through a considerable section of Eastern Pennsylvania last week, and were gratified to find its business recovering from the long nightmare of paralysis following the Revulsion of 1857. Everywhere, furnaces long out of blast are being refitted and blown in; Iron, long piled up to await a purchaser, is moving off to assured markets; Coal and Ores are in increased demand, giving ready employment to Labor, and the prospect for a busy season is excellent. We shall be disappointed if Pennsylvania does not mine and sell twenty per cent. more Coal in 1859 than in any former year.

And, while Scranton and the Lackawanna region are looking well, we think the valley of the Lehigh, as a whole, is looking better. This little valley, hardly larger than a good-sized county, boasts of having, during a recent year, made one eighth of all the Iron produced in the country. This may be exaggerated; but there can be no doubt that the Iron, Coal and Lime are so grouped as to render the making of Pig Iron here at a low price more feasible than almost anywhere else. We are assured by an intelligent iron-master, bred to the business in Wales, and thoroughly familiar with all its processes in both countries, that the current belief that the British make Iron more economically than we do is an entire mistake. Cheaper in one sense the British Iron is, because the Labor which digs the Ore, mines the Coal, blasts the Limestone, brings them together and fuses them into Iron and elsg, and runs the former into pigs for market, is paid thirty to forty per cent. less in Great Britain than here, so that the British metal may be afforded for fewer dollars per tun, but each tun has cost more labor there than with us. In other words: the labor of a thousand men devoted to Iron-making in the Lehigh Valley will produce more Iron each year than a like amount, equally well-guided, will produce in Great Britain. So, the presumption that British furnaces turn out more Iron per day or per annum than ours, is unfounded. The Crane Iron Works (of five furnaces) at Catassuqua, in Lehigh County, three miles above Allentown, have a capacity, when in full blast, of 45,000 tuns per annum; and no British works, of like extent and cost, produce an equal quantity. And the Crane Works, though excellently designed and well managed, are by no means singular in their efficiency.

manual labor by machinery and steam has been carged in our day should spend a few hours in watching the automatic processes constantly in use within and around a modern furnace.

Eastern Pennsylvania is becoming admirably gridiroped with Railroads. The Lackawanns, in its passage of the Pocono, is a trophy of the audacity of modern engineering. From Mauch Chunk, near the head of the Lehigh, a train starts early each morning, running through Allentown, Easton, &c., and landing its passengers in our City before noon, in season to return to Mauch Chunk the same evening. At Bethlehem, 12 miles above Easton, the North Pennsylvania intersects the above and takes passengers direct to Philadelphia, which is some miles nearer than New-York. Another road to Philadelphia branches at Easton. Two months hence, it is expected that the Lehigh Valley Road will be carried through to Reading, and thus over the Lebanon Valley Road to Harrisburg, forming a much directer route from our City to Pittsburgh and its vicinity than we now have. They say this will also be the shortest route between New-York and Chicago (by way of the Fort Wayne), and that trains will soon be running through on it from New-York to Baltimore-saving the disagreeable ferriage of the Delaware and Susquehanns, and rendering the ride to Washington, especially by night, far more agreeable than it now is. Reading, Harrisburg and the villages of the Susquehanna valley, will then be as well acquainted with New-York as they now are with Philadelphia. But, one of the most gratifying trophies of modern enterprise is a short Railroad run from the Crame and Thomas Iron works at Catasaugus to Foglesville, in the same (Lehigh) County, solely to facilitate the transportation of Ore. This road is

some ten miles long, and crosses the valley of the Jordan Creek by an iron bridge ninety feet high, and some three to four thousand feet in length. Even its piers are of iron rods, resting on atone foundations. It looks like a dark but delicate spider's web suspended in the air, and a train passing over it seems to be soaring on the wings of faith. Yet the bridge neither shakes nor is depressed; even the extra weights by which it was tested when finished did not cause it to give an inch. This bridge cost \$77,000; the whole road \$300,000; all to bring ore ten miles to two iron-works on the banks of the Lehigh Capal and River, where Coal and Limestone are most easily brought together. Such enterprise is common in Great Britain, and must become so here, if we are ever to produce our own Metals and Fabrics, with the greatest economy.

But Iron and Coal are not the only mineral products of this valley. At Bethlehem, two companies are making Zine from ore obtained three miles thence. One of them makes the white powder or oxide extensively used for white paint; while the other, under the direction of Mr. S. Wetherell, has just commenced the production of metallic zinc, by original processes patented by Mr. W., who expects soon to be turning out two tuns of metal per day at a satisfactory profit. Hitherto our country has bought millions' worth of metallic Zinc and produced none; if Mr. Wetherell's success should equal his expectations, other zinc works will be diverted from the production of oxide to that of metal, to the great benefit of the trade and of the country. The metal already produced here seems of excellent quality, and Mr. W.'s long familiarity with the Zinc manufacture justify hopes of his entire success.

Should the policy of the Federal Government be speedily brought into harmony with the interests of the country, the development and productiveness of Eastern Pennsylvania are yet in their infancy. We ardently hope this may prove the case, because her well-being is profoundly identified with the presperity, growth and true independence of the Republic.

FROM CALIFORNIA. From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Jan. 24, 1859. The Legislature has been busily occupied during the last week with the discussion of political questions. In the Senate the following resolutions were introduced on the 21st inst., and passed without discussion, all debate being out off by the Previous Question:

Whereze, During the Ninth Session of the Legislature of the State of California, resolutions were passed instructing our Sen-sters in Congress to support the policy of our National Adminis-tration, in regard to the admission of Kansas under the Lecomp

melitation; and ross, David C. Broderick, United States Senator from this not only disregarded said resolutions of instruction, but y charged upon the members of said Ninth Session of the stare, a missepresentation of the wishes of their constitu-

ents; and Wercas. The people of this State at the last election triumphantly sustained the action of the said Ninth Session of the Legislature, therefore, for the purpose of giving to the said Hon. Of C Broderick a full understanding of the position he occupies to frederick a full understanding concurring, but the constituency, be it resired. By the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that the islature of a State constitutes the immediate constituency of the constituenc

registure of a Stage constitutes the immediate constituency of United States Senator.

Resolved, That a constituency have at all times the right, and is their duty, when deemed uscessary, to instruct their representative upon all matters of public policy pertaining to the stitles of such representative, and that to such representative when so instructed, there is left no other honorable alternative we obedience or resignation.

Resolved, That Senator Broderick has neither yielded obedience to the instructions of the Ninth Session of the Legislature (this State, nor has he as yet resigned the seat he holds conary to the wishes of his constituency.

Resolved, That the language used by said Senator on the 22d

rary to the wishes of his constituency.

Resolved, That the language used by said Senator on the 22d of March, 1879, in the United States Senate, toward the Executive of this Confederacy, was not only undignified and disrepentful, but alike insolving to this nation, and homillating to the scale of this Nation.

epeciful, but alike insulting to this nation, and humiliating to the people of this State.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of this State, be

The vote was 23 yeas to 11 nays-one Anti-Lecompton Democrat voting yea so as to move a reconsidera-tion, which motion he has made, and the Senate are now discussing the main question. There is no probability that the vote will be reconsidered. The Administration members are bitterly hostile to Mr. Broderick, and it is expected that the majority in the Assembly will adopt the resolutions without hesitation or altera-

In the Assemb'y, Dr. Duncombe, Anti-Lecompto member from Sacramento, has been turned out of his seat by a vote of 50 to 26. An important question of national and international law was involved in his claim. Dr. D. was born in Connecticut and grew to manhood in the United States, an American citizen. He subsequently went to Canada and was naturalized as a British subject, according to the forms of the law in force in Canada. He did not renounce allegiance to the United States in express terms, but swore alle-giance to King William IV. and his successors. He then exercised the rights of a British subject as a voter and an office-holder. Submanaging the giance to King William IV. and his successors. He then exercised the rights of a British subject as a voter and an officeholder. Subrequently he returned to the United States and again claimed the rights of an American citizen, without going through the ceremony of naturalization. He consulted, it is said, with Martin Van Buren, then President, and Caleb Cashing, and they advised him that he had not lost hing, and they advised him that he had not lost hing, and they advised him that he had not lost hingsance to the King of Great Britain. Well, our Assembly did not agree with Martin Van Buren and Caleb Cushing—perhaps because Dr. Duncombe did not belong to the majority.

The women of San Francisco are signing a petition to Dr. Cole, their alleged standerer, requesting him to leave the city. Report says that there are one thousand signatures to the petition.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. McCormack, wife of a Surgeon in the United States Army, was about to start to return to Baltimore, her native place, taking with her a negro boy named Wm. Matthews, who had been her slave in Maryland. While on the way, however, from the residence of his mistress to the steamer, the boy was met by some colored men residing here, who ran off with him and secreted him. Dr. McCormack made application for a habeas corpus with, on the ground that Matthews had been exertied away agalust

made application for a habeas corpus writ, on the ground that Matthews had been carried away against his will and imprisoned. On the 21st, the habeas cor-pus writ was returned and a hearing was granted on it, and Matthews appeared in Court and stated that he was not carried away against his will, but that he He who would see to what extent the saving of

did not wish to return to Baltimore with his mistress. Thereupon all parties were discharged. Matthews is 19 years of age, but has the form and face and maners of a boy of 15, and a rather simple one at that. He says Mrs. McCormack owns his mother, and has always treated him well, and he is willing to live with

always treated him well, and he is willing to ave with her if she will stay here. He has been here five months, a servant in Dr. McC.'s house, without wages. We have dates from Portland, Oregon, to the 19th inst. Several petitions praying the Legislature to etact a law to protect slave property in Oregon so long as it shall remain a Territory were referred in the House to a Special Committee, who made a report, of which the substance is given.

which the substance is given.

The bill to provide for submitting the question of the location of the capital to popular vote has possed the House, and has gone to the Council. The House is now considering a bill to protect alaye property in Oregon, with the following provisions:

Oregon, with the following provisions:

Src. 1 enacts that persons who have brought slaves to this Territory, and owning property in such according to the Gorstitution of the United States as explained in the Bred Scott declaien, shall have all the rights and remedies in the several Courts of this Territory which are allowed for the protection and recovery of any other personal property of like value.

BEC. 2 provides a penuity of 85 per day for the harboring, hirtig or employment of such slaves without the consent of their owners, for each day that they are so hired, & 2.

SEC. 3 provides a penuity to the amount of the slave, to be recovered of the master or owner of any vessel, &c., who shall transport any slave out of, or from one point to smother in this Territory without the consent of the owner of the slave.

SEC. 4 provides that the boat or vessel shall be hable for the same out of the judgment, and might be attached for the amount of the liability.

No action has yet been taken on this bill, nor is

here any indication of the opinions of the members of the Legislature in regard to it, except that it was read first time without meeting any opposition.

The bill was reported by a Special Committee, composed of Mesers. Chapman and T Vanit, two of the

leading Democratic members, to whom several petitions, praying for the passage of an act to protect slave property, were referred. This Committee, before producing their bill, rendered a report, the substance of which is thus given The Oregonian:

stance of which is thus given The Oregonian:

"That it was the opinion of the Committee that the splitt of the Constitution of the United States as promoned by the Supreme Court in "the Dred Scott Decision," authorizes the holding of slaves in any of the Territories of the United States - that the Constitution does not authorize Congress to legislate Slavery into, or out of any Territory, but protects a citizen of any of the Territories was may think proper to locate in a Territory, in the possession and use of any property he may be possessed of, which is recognized as property by the laws of the State from which he may migrate.

"The Committee further believed that while a Territory remains a Territory, it is as much the property of a slaveholding State have the same constitutional right to early their slaves to said Territory, and use them there, and be protected in their right, as the citizen of a non-slaveholding State has a right to convey any chattel property he may be possed of, to and Territory, and be protected in his right to said property.

"We do (said the Committee) believe that Coppress. in locate.

property.

"We do (said the Committee) believe that Congress, in legislating for a Territory, has not the constitutional right to dictate what class of culisens shall locate in a Territory, nor what kind of property they shall be possessed of, nor do we believe that any power can be delegated by Congress to a Territorial Legislature that is not possessed by Congress—therefore the Territorial Legislature cannot pushful Slavery in the Territoria, for the inferior cannot exercise power that is not granted to the superfor. perfer. "We do believe that when Congress does organize a Terri-

We do believe that when Congress does organize a Territorial Government, extending to independe the right to legislate for their respective Territories, that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the inhabitants of such Territory, the right to legislate and regulate the manner how any personshall have his property presented, and how he shall obtain the possession and control of such property, be the same as a slave or any other charted property.

Several intelligent Oregonians here say that the bill will not pass, but if it should pass, and if slaves should be taken to Oregon, and ahould flee to California, could they be taken back under the Fugitive Slave law?

Some weeks are, the miners of the Diamond Sorings

Slave law?
Some weeks ago, the miners of the Diamond Springs
Mining District, in El Dorado County, adopted, in
public meeting, a series of resolutions forbidding
Chinamen to work there, and ordering those then in the district to leave. This order was not complied with by these to whom it was directed, and, on the night of the 23d, a party of forty disguised ruffians started out to drive off the Chinamen by beatruffians started out to drive off the Chinamen by beating them and destroying their property. The Celestials were attacked in the dark, their cabins were torn down and set on fire, their sluices demolished, their mining tools broken. It was the plan of the assailants that no blood should be spilled, but some of the Chinamen showed fight, and one of them shot one of the ruffians named Wm. Taylor, an Irishman, lately from Howard County, Missouri, doad. Taylor had just broken into a cabin when he was killed. The result of this shooting was, more violence was result of this shooting was, more violence was used by the assaulting party, and several Chinamen were severely wounded, under circumstances of which we have no particulars. Three or four of the white we have no particulars. Three or four of the white miners were also considerably is jured, so that, on the score of blood, the two parties came out nearly even. None of the whites have been arrested, and the Chinese are not yet expelled. There is no clue known by which to identify the person who shot Taylor.

The Sonera Heradi, referring to the decision of our Supreme Court declaring the not to prohibit immigration unconstitutional, says:

"We have no doubt that the decision is a correct one, however much it may interfere with the will and desire of our people on this subject. It now only remains for the citizens o' California to meet this question in some other manner, for it is a settled conclusion that the further immigration of Arisatics is obscalout, and must be prevented. Now, as the rishes of our mines are the main attraction which induces this people to come among us, we would suggest that each mining county regulate this matter for steelf, by pronibiting Chinese from laboring here as miners."

A shooting affray occurred night before last at the

A shooting affray occurred night before last at the Walton House in this city, in consequence of an attempt made by a Mr. Geo. Gilman to take his ex-wife, who had obtained a divorce from him, from a dancing party. She had been living separate from him, and refused to go with him. Mr. B. F. Whitmore, the keeper of the house, ordered Gilman away, and used his flats to compel compliance with his order. Gilman away, and used his flats to compel compliance with his order. Gilman away, and used his flats to compel compliance with his order. esisted, drew a revolver, and fired several shots, the first of which gave Mr. W. a slight wound in the breast, and the second, intended for Mr. W. also, struck wound supposed to be mortal. Gilman was from New-York, or at least was married in your city in 1851, and

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.

was a few months ago a policemen in San Francisco, but at the time of the affray was employed as a watch-

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1859.

Your correspondent has passed New-year's day without giving himself up to the deep specultions on the past, the present and the future condition of the world, to which a philosopher ought to feel himself induced at the occasion -and as to Ghristmas, the only observation worthy of being stated which he has made here is the encroachment of German manners upon the social soil of old England, where German Christmas fairs become more and more popular, and the German Christmas tree has more and more superseded the Celtie mistletoe, since a German Prince became the consort of Queen Victoria. With the exception of this inter-esting instance of the civilizing influence of the Germans abroad, who seem to have received the mission to go out into the world and teach the nations how to amuse themselves—the holidays have not afforded an additional inducement for the coninuation of my letters to THE TRIBUNE, but, on the contrary, have interrupted my correspondence. But, now that the time of Christmas trees is over, 10,777 turkeys sent from Norfolk to London as Christmas presents, together with the un-known number of the same kind of fowl sent in from other parts of the United Kingdom, have been decently carved by so many gentlemen, and eaten by the respectable portion of the community, to the last cold piece served up for the fifth or sixth time in the very respectable boarding house of Mrs. Scarce—I merely ask the permission of being astonished at the great number of gentlemen and respectable people as proved to exist on so limited a number of square miles by this extraordinary consumption of Christmas turkeys in the City of London, and then to recur to my letter of the 17th ult., and to the subject of emigration. This subject is not, as it might appear, entirely

out of connection with the turkeys. My position in the question is this, that those who could not have a turkey for Christmas ought to emigr te to a country where there is a plenty of this species of birds, either wild or tame; and, emigration looked upon under this point of view, I am glad to see that the United States, in spite of the crisis, have still exerted the principal power of attraction among all the different countries open to European emigrants. Emigration from the United Kingdom has remarkably fallen off during the twelve months ust ended, and even 14,876 emigrants have returned voluntarily or have been reshipped from the United States to the port of Liverpool, but still the number of British emigrants who have remained in the United States, and may be considered as definitively settled there during the year, considerably exceed a the number of British emigrants to all the British Colonies taken together. You will find the statisti-cal statements communicated by The Liverpool

Ilbion in that paper or in The Times, and I abstain

from reproducing them in extenso here; the princi-

pal facts only I wish to adduce. According to the

statements just mentioned, the total number of emi-

grants who left the port of Liverpool in 1858 for any part of the world, did not exceed 79,466, in ver-sels under the provision of the Emigration Act, against 141,922 in 1857, being a decrease of 71,456 as compared with that year. Of the total number of 70,466 about 26,000 were English, nearly 6,000 Scotch and 40,000 Irish; but of the 14,876 emigrants returned from the United States, by far the greater number, if not almost the whole of them, seem to have been Irish, bringing the number o Irish emigrants settled in the United States during 1858 down to about 26,000. Comparing the num-ber of emigrants gone to different countries, and taking steerage passengers and cabin passengers to

United States, and 25,817 went to all the British

Colonies taken together.

I am serry that corresponding date in reference

to the emigration from Germany are not at hand. That this branch of European emigration, too, has fallen off considerably, is known, but the particulars, when brought before the public, will be of in-In the mean time the decree of the Austrian Gov

ernment, regulating the settlement of emigraul to Hungary, Crostia, Slavonia, Austrian Servia, the Banat and Transylvia, has appeared in No. 296 of the Hiener Zeitung. Thus the trial is made-with the Wicaer Zeitung. Thus the trial is made—with what degree of success remains to be seen—to tare the stream of German emigration from a west-ward into an eastward direction. It is a difficult enterprise, and I cannot say that those who have elaborated the complicated regulations published in the efficial Austrian paper, have been very happy in their efforts. Emigration and coloniza-tion, more than any other process of history can only be favored by giving it a first start and direc-tion, and then by removing any impediment to indi-vidual action and liberty. How, then, can the Austrian Government ever hope to succeed in its endeavors of drawing emigrants from Germany to its eastern dominions by such regulations as this, that only persons of the same religious denomina-tion are allowed to form a village? This is suffcient to show you that the eastern dominions of Austria, though they contain extensive tracts of un-occupied and uncultivated land expable of nourish-ing millions of industrious people, will not become so soon a rival of the United States in attracting emigrants from Germany, at least not so long as emigrants from Germany, at least not so long as their power of attraction is left to work by itself. The German Diet, however, is earnestly occupied in preparing restrictions to emigration, and it might thus occur that, while the way is opened toward the east, it might be obstructed toward the west, and an effect might be produced by the combination of the two operations. Be this, however, as it may certain it is that those emigrants. ever, as it may, certain it is that those emigrants who do not object against submitting to complicated regulations like those of which I have given an instance, would never have been the right kind of people for the United States. They must be supposed to have neither that taste nor that talent of self government which is one of the first conditions of the possibility of heavening a usual inhabitant of the possibility of becoming a useful inhabitant and a good citizen of the United States. Thus, the Austrian movement will have little influence upon the interests of the United States in matters of emigration.

The case may become a different one with refer-

ence to the efforts made to direct German emi ence to the efforts made to direct German emi-grants to South America. When I wrote my let-ter of the 17th ult., I was not informed of the fact that the Republic of Ecuador has disposed of four-and a half millions of acres of public lands in favor of the creditors of the republic, who have just now formed a company here for the purpose of making their possessions valuable by various means, among which emigration, undoubtedly, will stand forement. An English engineer has been sent to that foremest. An English engineer has been sent to that country where he has spent almost two years in selecting the lands, which have been taken up in five different complexes, two of them being situ-ated on the coast, and containing the excellent seaport of Paller and the rich district of Exmeraldes one being situated on the western and the remain ing two on the eastern slope of the Andes. As ang two on the castern slope of the Andos. As expedition composed of an engineer, a mercantile and several scientific gentlement is projected by the company and will leave here early in the Spring, for a more detailed exploration of the natural advantages of those lands, for which the Company, in case of disposal, shall pay in Eucadorian bonds at par. As far as I could learn the satural conditions as well as those which the Company. natural conditions as well as those which the Com-

pany intends to make to emigrants, are very favorable and liberal. Several years, however, will clapse before the enterprise will be developed to maturity and to the beginning of a practical result.

In the mean time, you know that the war with Peru against Ecuador is connected with this affair, Peru protesting against the fact of Eucador dis-posing of the lands in question in favor of foreign This however, is a side of the immigration. This, however, is a side of matter to which you are nearer than I am, and thus I may discontine my remarks. JULIUS FROEBEL.

LATEST FROM THE BLAK WARRIOR .- The steam tng Screamer, Capt. Germaine, came up from the ship yesterday afternoon, bringing the specie, passed-gers' baggage, and most of her crew. The ship lies with her head to the westward on Rockaway bar, and has ten feet of water in her. The Screamer has been engaged to attend on her. Capt. Bowen, of the anderwriters, has gone down, and will at once commence to lighten her. Without very favorable weather, the probability is she will not come off, as she went on at the top of a high easterly tide, and is steadily bedding in the sand. The following is the amounts and consig-nces of the specie: \$18,060. D. S. Robbins & Sons; \$27,000, E. H. Alberti; \$157,000 Ward, Campbell & Co.; \$7,100, Maitiand, Phelps & Co. The Black Warrior was built in this city in 1852; is 1557 too burden; rates A 2; is owned by Livingston, Crock-erop & Co.; valued at \$135,000; and is insured in

A telegraphic dispatch from the Highlands of 9 clock last night states that the Black Warrior was still in the same position. Three lighters are along-side of her, endeavoring to save her cargo. Wind blowing a gale from the north-west. Weather clear

REPUBLICAN ELECTION IN THE SIXTH WARD .-- AD election for Delegates to the Republican Central and Young Men's Committees, from the Sixth Ward, and for permanent officers of the Ward Association, was held last evening from 7½ to 9 o'clock at No. 52 Frank-lin street. The result of the election was declared to be in favor of the Brennan ticket. The Van Wyck party protested against the whole proceeding as irregular and impartial, because more than sixty members of the Anti-Brennan Association were refused permission to vote, though willing to make oath of their membership of the Republican Association. The material will be referred for final adjudication to the Republican Central Committee. or permanent officers of the Ward Association, was lican Central Committee.

THE COUST JOANNES ON WASHINGTON .- The Got oration in Europe upon the history and character of Washington and the American Revolution, and in effects in Great Eritain and France, 1775 to 1799, was pronounced by the author, Count Joannes (citizen of the United States), at the Cooper Institute last even the United States), at the Cooper Institute last eveninh, before an sudience numbering less than a huwared
persons. It was somounced that the proceeds of the
discourse would be given by the author to the
Mount Verson fund. The Count was decorated with a red ribbon about his neek, appended to which was a golden device. The Count
Joannes's effort certainly falled to add materially tothe coffers of the Ladies' Association of the Union,
Dodwerth's Band furnished music for the occasion,
which was loudly applicated.

MR. MARSH ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. -Mr. MARSH gave his lecture of Monday to Prosod g. A Mansh gave his lecture of Monday to Proced 5. A novel feature of the lecture was the intimate connection shown to exist between procedy and inflection. In the classic languages, it is particularly evident. The half-rhymes of the Icelandic, and, perhaps, if the Angla-Saxon, directly proceed from the method of inflection, which is the strong. The lecturer dealt largely in the peculiarities of versification of foreign languages, especially the Icelandic and Italian, and pointed out numerous instances where English poets, especially numerous instances where English poets, especially Sydney, had been led into an imitation of the Italian